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How out of date and valueless a week
hence will be the columns of advice which
correspondents are giving Mr. Bryan's
party through the newspapers.

When Mr. George Fred Williams says
that New England will demand specific
mention of "16 to 1" in the Kansas City
platform he probably means that particular
element in New England which he repre-

sents.

It is given out by those who know that
John R. McLean has finally lost his grip
on the Ohio Democracy. He has been most
liberal in his donations, but has been so
denounced that the man who stands as
his friend is certain of political ruin. He
will be missed by the hangers-on who have
lived upon his generous bounty.

The grounding of the Oregon is the most
serious accident that has happened to our
navy for some time. The grounding of a
warship at any time is a serious matter,
as their complicated machinery and great
cost involve the possibility of heavy loss,
but the disabling of the Oregon just as she
is on the point of reaching the scene of
operations in China is a national misfor-

tune.

Justice Chester, of the New York Su-

preme Court, in his decision against the
American Ice Company, declared that any
alleged unlawful combination in New York,
under a charter granted in another State,
does not change its relations to New York.
That is, the State can deal with the acts of
corporations of another State which are in
conflict with its laws. This decision, if
affirmed, will destroy the main props of
trusts founded under the laws of New Jersey
and Delaware.

The attempt of Governor Pingree and
Tom Johnson to induce the city of Detroit
to purchase the street-railway properties
which the latter represents, to the end that
the former might try his fad of municipal
control, has resulted badly for the street-
railway companies. In making the terms of
sale Johnson valued the franchise the
companies obtained from the city for nothing
at over \$10,000,000. Heretofore Detroit
has taxed the street-railways for about
\$2,500,000, but now the assessors have in-
creased the appraisal by the company's
valuation of its franchises.

The Journal thinks it likely that its readers
would prefer that it should not print
Indian famine articles. It would itself pre-

fer to offer more cheerful literature to its
patrons. Nevertheless, it has no apologies
to offer for keeping them informed on the
subject. With millions of their fellow-
creatures in distress it is their right to
know the facts; it is their business to know
them and to do their duty accordingly as
it may appear to them. Because we in
America enjoy a great prosperity it is not
meet that we should therefore acquire a
smug self-satisfaction and take no thought
for less highly favored humanity.

No man is better informed about men
and affairs in Washington, or is more im-

partial in his judgment of both than is
Mr. Curtis, of the Chicago Record. There-

fore, when he declares that Assistant Post-

master General Heath is no more respon-

sible for Neely and Rathbone than any
other official, and that there is no thought
of asking for his removal because of his
connection with their appointment, his
statement may be believed though all the
yellow and yellowette newspapers declare
to the contrary. It is probable that Mr.
Heath will resign to serve as secretary of
the Western branch of the Republican na-

tional committee.

The last volume of the long-drawn-out
"Official Records of the War" gives the
correspondence showing that the Confed-

erates, in December and January, 1864-65,
were seriously discussing the policy of
making soldiers of the slaves. Among those
who advocated it was General Lee. His
plan was to offer freedom to the slaves who
would enlist. A few others took the same
view, but several statements opposed it on
the ground that the freeing of slaves for
any such purpose would be regarded as
detrimental to the dogma held by the
Southern leaders that slavery was the
natural condition of the negroes. Davis
at first opposed and then favored, but when
the law authorizing enlistment was passed
it contained no offer of freedom and was
too late.

After peace is restored in China the
United States will doubtless demand in-

demnity for injuries done to the persons
and property of Americans. Such a de-

mand might fairly include indemnity for
the cost of the relief measures and for the
killing of American soldiers. On a former
occasion the Chinese government acted
very honorably in regard to a similar
claim. Between the years 1854 and 1858,
when the hostility to foreigners broke
out just as it has now, numerous losses
were sustained by American residents in
China in rebellions which the central gov-

ernment was unable to suppress. In 1858

those losses were scheduled by the United
States minister to China and a demand was
made on the Chinese government for their
payment. It agreed to pay, and did pay,
\$75,258. An American commission ap-
pointed to adjust the claims and award the
amounts that might be found due found
that most of the claims were exaggerated
and some of them were presented by per-

sons not citizens of the United States.

After paying all the claims which they
regarded as just, with interest for five
years at the rate of 12 per cent. per an-

num, there remained a surplus of more
than one-third of the sum received from
China, or, to speak exactly, \$239,165.

Strictly speaking, this surplus should have
been returned to China at once, but it was
not. Its repayment was recommended by
President Buchanan in 1860 and by every
succeeding President, including President
Arthur. Meanwhile the money had been
used by the government during the finan-

cial stress of the civil war, and United
States bonds were deposited in the vaults
of the State Department to represent it.

These bonds, purchased with gold, drew
interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per
annum, and in 1885 the fund, with accumu-

lated interest, amounted to \$532,400. On
the 3rd of March, 1885, a bill passed Con-

gress providing for the repayment to
China of the sum last above named. The
bill was approved by the President the
same day, the money was refunded and the
incident closed. It was a pretty slow set-

tlement.

THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

As the present trouble in China may grow
to vast proportions and involve important
results for the civilized world those who
wish to keep in touch with current events
should seek to understand its origin and
scope. Especially is it important that
Americans should understand the attitude
of their own government in regard to it.

A complete and exact statement of its
causes, remote and direct, and of all the
motives operating on both sides would be
an impossibility—as impossible as it would
be to analyze the waters of the great Yel-

low river, which has its source in inaccessible
mountains and is fed by a thousand
tributaries. Such a statement would re-

quire an inside knowledge of Chinese his-

tory and character which the outside world
does not possess and is never likely to. The
great central fact in the situation, one that
doubtless has great influence on the feelings
of the people and the acts of the govern-

ment, is that China contains nearly one-
third of the population of the world, that
her government is older by thousands of
years than any other, that she has vast
accumulated wealth, that the people speak
one language, are devoted to their an-

cestors, traditions and religion, and that
they regard all the people of all western
nations as barbarians. Given 400,000,000
of people under such conditions, proud of
their history and of their exclusiveness, sen-

sitive to interference or dictation, suspicious
of foreign intercourse and actuated by a
fanaticism which, if not patriotism, is the
next thing to it, and it is evident they may
offer a resistance to outside powers that
will astonish the world. This is one of the
possibilities of the case that must be con-

sidered.

As the present trouble is essentially an
outbreak against foreigners irrespective of
nationality, religion or occupation its re-

moes causes must date from the very be-

ginning of foreign interference and dicta-

tion in Chinese affairs. It would be difficult
to fix this date exactly, but it runs back
to the early years of the century. For more
than fifty years the policy of the powers
towards China has been based on the as-

sumption that it was an impotent and dying
nation and that the absorption or partition
of the empire by the other powers was only
a question of time. That may be true, but
it is none the less calculated to irritate,
alarm, incense and unite the Chinese peo-

ple. The present outbreak seems to be the
culmination of that feeling. It has devel-

oped very rapidly since the war between
China and Japan in 1895, in which China
was badly worsted. Since then foreign
activity and enterprise have increased
rapidly in China and the anti-foreign sent-

iment among the Chinese in the same pro-

portion. After the close of the war Russia
came to the financial assistance of China
by guaranteeing payment of interest on
the large war indemnity loan which Russia
was forced to raise. This gave Russia a
claim under which she was able to get
concession after concession in the way of
ports, territory, railway and commercial
privileges. From that time it has been a
race of diligence between the powers, al-

ways excepting the United States, as to
which should get the most privileges and
concessions. In this race all the powers
have obtained new footholds in China, and
whether they favor the "open door" or
the "spheres of influence" policy, the result
from a Chinese point of view is the same,
involving the nibbling away of the empire
and its ultimate dismemberment. Ameri-

can citizens have obtained some important
railroad, commercial and mining conces-

sions, but the United States government
has not made any demands nor attempted
to acquire a port or a foot of territory in
China. For this reason the United States
is in better favor with the government and
the ruling class in China than any other
power, yet in the matter of race hatred
Americans are classed with other for-

eigners. It is a great mistake to suppose
that the present outbreak is against mis-

sionaries as a class or that the United
States is exerting itself for their protection
alone or for the establishment or protec-

tion of Christianity. There is no such
motive in the case. There are missionaries
of all nationalities in China, but they are
on the same footing as other foreigners—
railroad men, mining engineers, traders,
etc. American troops are in China to-day
not because we are a Christian country and
are seeking to support a Christian propa-

gandism there. It is simply because the
people in whose behalf the government in-

tervenes are American citizens, pursuing
vocations guaranteed by treaty and per-

mitted by Chinese law. And because all
foreigners in China are for the time being
in the same boat and all the other inter-

ested powers are acting together, the
United States is acting with them. In these
circumstances it is in honor bound to act
with other powers until the subjects of all
are rescued and their interests safeguarded,
and when that is done it should withdraw
its forces. The United States does not de-

sire any territory nor any "sphere of in-

fluence" in China. It should not become a
party to the dismemberment or partition
of the empire. On the contrary, its "open
door" policy requires that China remain

intact territorially and extend equal com-

mercial privileges to all nations. From a
political point of view the moral influence
of the United States should be used to pre-

vent the partition of China, and doubtless
will be. If the other powers enter on a
war of partition or dismemberment of the
empire the United States should withdraw
from the present pact and let them fight it
out. Our duty ends with the protection of
American citizens and the safeguarding of
American interests.

SHAMELESS DEMAGOGY OF CROKER.

In an interview, on Tuesday, Richard
Croker, the head and dictator of Tammany
Hall, is reported to have spoken as fol-

lows:

Look at what is happening now in China.
Our soldiers and sailors are fighting under
British admiral. What do Americans
think of that? Mr. Bryan is against this.
He and all of us think that we have ad-

mirals enough in our navy to command our
troops.

It is not necessary to speak of Mr. Croker
here, but the foregoing appeal to prejudice
leads one to believe that he imagines that
the American people are as viciously ig-

norant as are the followers of Tammany,
whom he rules by vicious and corrupt
methods. Mr. Croker assumes that the
American people do not understand why it
is that the British admiral was in com-

mand of all the forces which attempted to
rescue foreigners in Peking. He was the
officer highest in rank in the allied forces.
By all usage, as well as by law, the officer
who holds the highest rank is in command.
In the expedition for the relief of the im-

periled foreigners in Peking were the sol-

diers and marines of four or five nations.
Admiral Seymour was the officer who held
the highest rank, and he, naturally, took
command. If an officer of higher rank in
our navy, or even in the Russian army,
had been present, he would have assumed
command. Mr. Croker undoubtedly knows
this, but he saw the opportunity to make
use of a prejudice which exists to a large
extent among his immediate followers, be-

cause they are ignorant. His purpose was
to make those who read his words as law
and gospel believe that the United States
authorities selected a British admiral to
command American soldiers and sailors
when there were American admirals stand-

ing about. As a matter of fact, no Ameri-

can admiral or other officer of high rank
was present. In no sense is Croker an
American, since he himself spends nearly
all his leisure horse-racing in England.
When he says that "Mr. Bryan is against
this" he undoubtedly speaks without war-

rant.

All intelligent people understand the situ-

ation in China. Our forces are working
for the protection of the lives of American
men, women and children, and they are co-

operating with the forces of other powers
toward this end. The circumstances make
the conditions; if Americans are to be
saved from massacre our government must
act in harmony with the powers whose in-

terests are identical with ours. The Jour-

nal does not believe that Mr. Bryan, and
the Kansas City convention will follow Mr.
Croker's lead in this disgraceful attack
upon the efforts of our national govern-

ment to save the lives of American citi-

zens. The Croker utterance is a shame and
disgrace to American patriotism and hu-

manity. If it is endorsed by the Democratic
convention it will be one of the greatest
mistakes that leader and party ever made.

THE REWARDS OF CIVILIZATION.

A few weeks ago Mr. Hamlin Garland
told an audience in Wisconsin that all who
were listening to him were occupying lands
which were taken from the Indians by
force and fraud by their ancestors, whom
he alluded to as land-thieves. Very natu-

rally, Mr. Garland's audience were highly
incensed by the novelist's imputation, yet
all the answer which they could make was
that of the American audience which dis-

approves the sentiments of a speaker. If
the most intelligent of his listeners had
been given an opportunity to defend his an-

cestors and justify himself and his neigh-

bors, he would not at once have found rea-

sons which would have refuted Mr. Gar-

land's charge. This is because those who
have made the books and the addresses
which have been our teachers for many
years have treated the subject sentimentally
rather than philosophically or economi-

cally. As a matter of fact, the greater
part of the lands have been obtained of
the Indians by purchase and treaty. The
Indians doubtless parted with the lands under
compulsion, but in such surrender they in-

stinctively recognized that their customs
and manner of living could not resist the
strenuous civilization which had its
foundation in the tireless industry of a race
that made farms and homes and caused the
land to support a teeming population.

The first mistake, and the greatest one,
upon which is based all the sentimental
charges of a century of injustice to the In-

dian, is the theory that the continent be-

longed to him by right of original pos-

session. The monuments of the mound-
builders afford evidence that the Indian
exterminated a race to obtain the privilege
of overrunning a vast territory, and that in
the broad sense the Indian is not the
primitive inhabitant—the aborigine. He
held it by conquest. If such a conqueror
does not occupy the land and keep in touch
with the development of civilization, it is
the inexorable law that he must either join
the advancing forces of progress or give
way to them. The Indian chose to resist,
and lost by the success of the aggressive
force what he had gained by conquest.

Those who recognize the laws of the de-

velopment of civilization cannot recognize
the validity of the complaint that the In-

dian has been wronged because a continent
has been taken from him for the reason
that he did not make any use of it. The
number of Indians east of the Mississippi
river when the first European colonies
came to America was not one-fifth of the
present population of Indiana. It is fair
to assume that 20,000 Indians lived upon
the territory which is now Indiana. Their
manner of living prevented the growth of
population. They had had their opportu-

nity in a continent and had failed. The
talent given them, or, more truthfully,
the talent they had, were buried. They hunted,
fished, and were idlers and loafers. When
the day of reckoning came the Indian was
found wanting; he had not been faithful to
the trust imposed on him, and the penalty
was that his misimproved territory should
be taken from him and given to those that
had made use of their opportunities and
been toilers in the work of civilization,
illustrating the parable that from him that
has not been faithful shall be taken that
which he has and given to him who has,
because he has shown capacity to use it
to the world's advantage, showing that

those who toil and strive have the approval
of Providence. It is with races and nations
as with individuals. The Indian lost a
continent because he resisted civilization
two hundred years. Now that he has
fallen in the rear of the advancing column
of civilization he is doing much better. It
is better for him to work a quarter section
in the sweat of his brow than to overrun
what is now a productive country as an
idler. Those who have obtained the lands
of the Indian through the government are
not land-thieves, but the agents of civiliza-

tion. They hold them by deeds, but when
any of those who hold fail to occupy and
use as they should, they will lose them by
the foreclosure of the mortgage-holder.

MODERN MAUD MULLERS.

A Philadelphia paper notes the fact that
more women are now seen in the hay fields
and performing other outside work on the
farms in Pennsylvania than at any time
since the civil war, the cause being the
drifting away of boys and young men into
factories and other city industries. A Kan-

sas item affords in the Journal's exchanges
relates how the young women composing
a club formed for social purposes in a
neighborhood in that State lately went
to the assistance of their fathers, when a
scarcity of farm hands endangered the
local crop prospects. Pioneer women in
all parts of the country did more or less
of such work in their day, and the appear-

ance of a Maud Muller in the hay field
is not an uncommon thing in most neigh-

borhoods now. Still, there has always been
a prevalent objection to the general em-

ployment of women in agricultural work,
and the objection, based though it may be
on somewhat erroneous grounds, is credi-

table to the American men who enter-
tain it. Unlike the men in certain other
industries which women have entered,
farmers and farm hands do not fear that
women will lessen their own chances of
securing employment, or lower the price of
farm labor, but are opposed to women in
the fields because, in their opinion, the
labor is too severe, and because too se-

vere therefore unfeminine. In spite of
what is said of the overworked women,
farmers' wives and others who perform
only household duties, the American man
does not often willingly or knowingly lay
a too-heavy burden of toil on his wife's
shoulders. If she does more than her
strength will justify, as is especially like-

ly to happen in farmers' families, he does
not realize that she has undertaken too
much. It is the custom of woman to at-

tend to all household affairs; she seems
to perform her task easily, and the man
is rare who knows the proper limit of a
woman's work in and about a house. The
work may include milking, churning,
weeding in the garden, the care of poultry,
etc., in addition to the washing, ironing,
cooking, sewing and other accustomed
routine, and because such services are
ordinarily undertaken by the women of
the family he will not comprehend the
amount of labor involved. It is different
when she proposes to do something in his
own line. He understands his own work,
and, measuring her strength by his, de-

clares her unsuitability to it. Also, there
is doubtless a little pride in the matter.
Traveled Americans speak pityingly of
foreign women who do so great and so
tollemae a share of the farm labor in their
respective countries, and boast of the fact
that their own countrywomen are not thus
degraded. But there is a justifiable and a
foolish pride in this direction. A manly
American would necessarily feel that the
very race was degraded were he to see a
woman hitched to a plow in company with
a cow or a dog, as is said to be done not
infrequently in certain foreign lands; but
he need not feel humiliated over the ir-

ruption of women into his own hay and
harvest fields, driving the horses attached
to mowers, reapers and binders, or raking
and tossing the fragrant "windrows" a la
Maud Muller. There are many other of
the lighter services in the field that are not
beyond the feminine physical capacity, nor
beneath the feminine dignity. Farm ma-

chinery has lightened much of what was
once far too arduous for a woman's
strength. Doubtless of her own choice
many a farmer's wife would prefer the
field to the kitchen on a June day, and
find its labors no harder.

She cannot undertake to do both kinds
of work, but her daughters may properly
have a choice. It is the era of out-of-door
life and health is preached to woman, and
enough of them have tested it to prove its
truth. They ride wheels, they drive, they
walk, they row, they play golf, and be-

cause, as a result, they have abundant
health their fancy for such sports is at-

tributed to them as a virtue. Why is not
the hay field as full of profit in this di-

rection as the golf links? To the onlooker
the sport seems to involve quite as much
labor as the making of hay, while the
sun-burned maidens who pursue the fugi-

tive balls over the field are no whit more
attractive than the typical Maud Muller.
To be companions in kind to "the man
with the hoe," to bend the back to heavy
burdens, is one thing and not to be ap-

proved; to go into the fields when emer-

gency calls and do the lighter work, thus
gaining the health and strength that go
to make the mothers of a vigorous race,
is quite another and more commendable
undertaking, and one that American girls
need not hold in scorn.

The Frankfort Crescent publishes a pri-

rate letter of Captain David F. Allen, who
is now in the Philippines, in which he re-

iterates at length his frequently repeated
views regarding the worthlessness of the
Philippines as property and the unspeak-

able inferiority of the inhabitants. They
are, he says, ignorant, superstitious, unde-

veloped and diseased, capable of nothing
but lying, deceit and hypocrisy. "Ninety-nine
out of every hundred of the inhabitants
have no conception of self-government,"
says Captain Allen. This is very different
from the recently expressed opinions
of Mr. Bryan, who declares that the war
continues because the Filipinos are not
promised independence. Speaking of
these generally, Captain Allen says: "The
whole thing is a mistake. The Lord made
a mistake in throwing up the island, an-

other in creating the Malay race. Dewey
in occupying and holding Manila," etc.
Captain Allen, toward the close of his let-

ter, announces his willingness to be a
candidate for Congress.

Readers of James Lane Allen's new nov-

el, "The Reign of Law," who have no
personal knowledge of the Kentucky cli-

mate are likely to get from the book an

impression of its extreme severity in win-

ter. It is not probable that the author
means to convey such an idea, but, as it
happens, a good many incidents of his
story are set in the winter, and he dwells
upon the discomfort and the phenomena
of cold with a frequency and feeling that
suggest the existence of the continuous
rigors of a Vermont season. David, the
farm lad, who is the hero of the tale, cut
much wood for the household fires, which
always needed replenishing, yet never,